The negative growth of agriculture in 2002-03 is due to severe drought in several parts of the country. The year 2002 was the first all-India drought year after a continuous spell of 14 good monsoons that followed the previous all-India drought year of 1987.

(b) In order to mitigate the adverse effects of monsoon and ensure robust growth of agriculture in the face of drought conditions occurring over time and across regions, Government of India is implementing several long term programmes such as:

(i) Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) launched during 1996-97 for expeditious completo n of ongoing major and medium irrigation projects;

(ii) Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP);

(iii) Desert Development Programme (DDP);

(iv) National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas (NWDPRA);

(v) Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP); and

(vi) Integrated Afforestation and Eco-Development Project Scheme (I AEPS).

Production and Consumption of Mustard

†5112. SHRIMUNAWAR HASAN: Will the Mimster of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether produce of mustard has registered a decline during the year 2002-2003;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of production and consumption of mustard during the last three years in the country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV) : (a) and (b) According to third advance estimates, the production of Rapeseed and Mustard has been estimated to be 45.4 lakhs tonnes during the year 2002-2003 as against the production of 50.4 lakhs tonnes during the year 2001-2002. The fall in production is due to severe drought conditions prevailing in major mustard growing States in the country.

(c) Crop-wise consumption of oilseeds/edible oil is not worked out but the consumption of edible oil in the country is worked out for all oilseed crops as a whole. The State-wise production of Rapeseed & Mustard during the last 3 years in the country is given in the enclosed Statement.

† Original notice of the Question was received in Hindi.

Statement

Statewise production of Rapeseed-Mustard during the last three years from 1999-2000 to 2001-2002 in the country.

('000 Tonnes)

STAEE/U.T.	Production		
	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	1O	1.0	1.0
Arunachal Pradesh	21.1	20.6	23.0
Assam	129.0	141.2	137.1
Bihar	76.5	84.4	78.2
Chhattisgarh	—	16.0	22.1
Gujarat	301.0	230.6	292.1
Haryana	595.0	554.0	796.0
Himachal Pradesh	6.1	6.1	6.1
Jammu& Kashmir	50.4	25.0	38.9
Karnataka	1.8	2.0	1.9
Madhya Pradesh	676.5	323.6	415.9
Maharashtra	2.8	1.9	3.1
Manipur	0.6	0.7	0.3
Meghalaya	4.6	4.7	4.8
Mizoram	1.6	1.8	2.2
Nagaland	14.0	16.0	16.0
Orissa	3.0	1.7	2.2
Punjab	63.0	64.0	60.0
Rajasthan	2478.7	1312.8	1942.7

1	2	3	4
Sikkim	4.2	33	3.5
Tamil Nadu	0.1	0.1	02
Tripura	2.3	2.5	15
Uttar Pradesh	1076.0	945.7	845.4
Uttaranchal	—	9.6	7.6
WestBenal	278.5	417.0	336.9
Delhi	0.6	0.7	0.7
ALL -INDIA	5788.4	41872	5040.4

Comparative Yield of Main Crops

†5113. SHRIMATI KUMKUMRAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the yield of the main crops in India is less in comparison with the international average;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRIHUKUMDEONARAYANYADAV): (a) In respect of some crops, the yield in India is lower as compared to the international average, but the yield in India is higher in respect of certain other crops.

(b) and(c) The yield varies a great deal from region to region and country to country because it depends on a number of factors such as condition of soils, facilities of irrigation, duration of the crop (gestation period between sowing and harvesting), quality of seeds, timely application of quality inputs, managerial skills of farmers and availability of credit, etc.

The yield rates in India as compared to the international average in respect of some important crops are given in the Statement.

† Original notice of the Question was received in Hindi.